

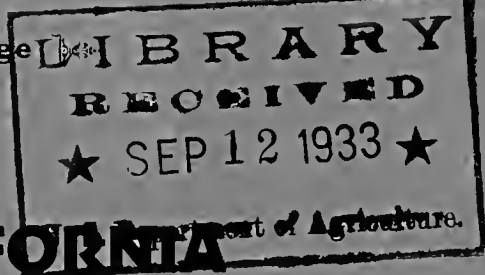
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1933 CATALOG

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE

See Location Map on next page



BUENA PARK, CALIFORNIA

Telephone: Anaheim 28108

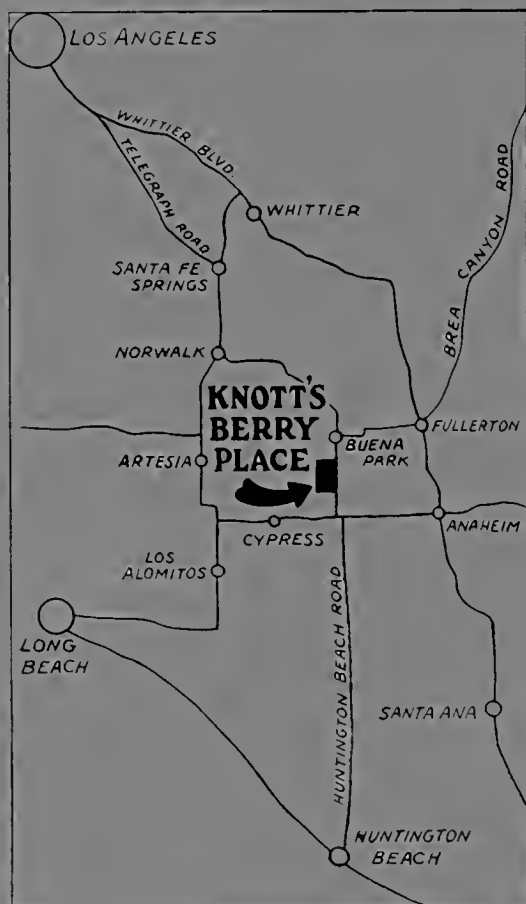
Diversity this year

LAST summer (1932) we picked twelve thousand baskets from this acre of Youngberries, which sold at our roadside market for \$720.00. Prices were low last season. Berries planted now will not be in bearing until next year and will be producing through a period of better times and better prices.





Call and Let's Get Acquainted



We are located in Orange County, on the main boulevard (Grand Avenue), two miles south from Buena Park, or, from Anaheim, five miles west on Lincoln Highway, and one-half mile north on Buena Park Boulevard.

To reach us from Los Angeles, Pasadena, or the San Fernando Valley, take any of the paved roads southeast from Los Angeles coming through Santa Fe Springs, Norwalk, and Buena Park. We are just south of Buena Park on the main highway. From the Pomona Valley and points east, take the Brea Canyon road through Fullerton, Buena Park, and south to our place. From Riverside take the Santa Ana Canyon road through Olive and Anaheim, continuing west towards Long Beach five miles from Anaheim and then one-half mile north on boulevard to Buena Park.

Please Observe When Placing Your Order

Use the enclosed order blank when possible.

REMIT postoffice money order, registered letter, express order or check.

WRITE your name and address plainly; do not fail to advise us when you wish the plants shipped.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

WE GUARANTEE PLANTS TO ARRIVE IN GOOD CONDITION

Although we have no control over plants after they leave our hands, still we want you to be pleased with your plants and to succeed with them, so we guarantee them to reach you in good condition.

All Plants are inspected by local horticultural inspectors before leaving our place, and guaranteed to pass inspection on arrival.

All Orders which you wish us to hold for future delivery should be accompanied by at least one-fourth cash.

GUARANTEE

We exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any plants that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, but it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said plants that may prove untrue.

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE.



Our Roadside Market

Visit Our Field and Nursery

We will be very glad to meet you and show you our different varieties and our methods of handling them. Our knowledge of the business should make it worth your while. As we have been many years in the commercial berry business our experience should be of great help to you in selecting varieties best adapted to your exact soil and climatic conditions. Oftentimes, in starting a berry planting, success or failure depends on starting with the right varieties.

During the many years that we have been engaged in berry growing we have been constantly selecting varieties and strains of varieties that are very prolific. The varieties offered in this catalog have proved profitable for us, and for other growers who have gotten plants from us, and no doubt will prove money-makers for you.

Our plants this season are absolutely the best that we know how to grow. They are from thrifty, clean, young fields and have been thoroughly inspected, and can be shipped anywhere.

We grade carefully and pack our plants carefully in damp moss (with no extra charge for packing), and we guarantee them to arrive in good condition anywhere in the United States.

Prices and Values

PLEASE REMEMBER—That in growing the plants offered in this catalog, the price at which we can sell them is not our first consideration. We grow the finest plants possible, handle them carefully, and pack them so well that we can safely guarantee them to reach you in good condition in any part of the United States. And do it all so efficiently that our prices can still be very reasonable.

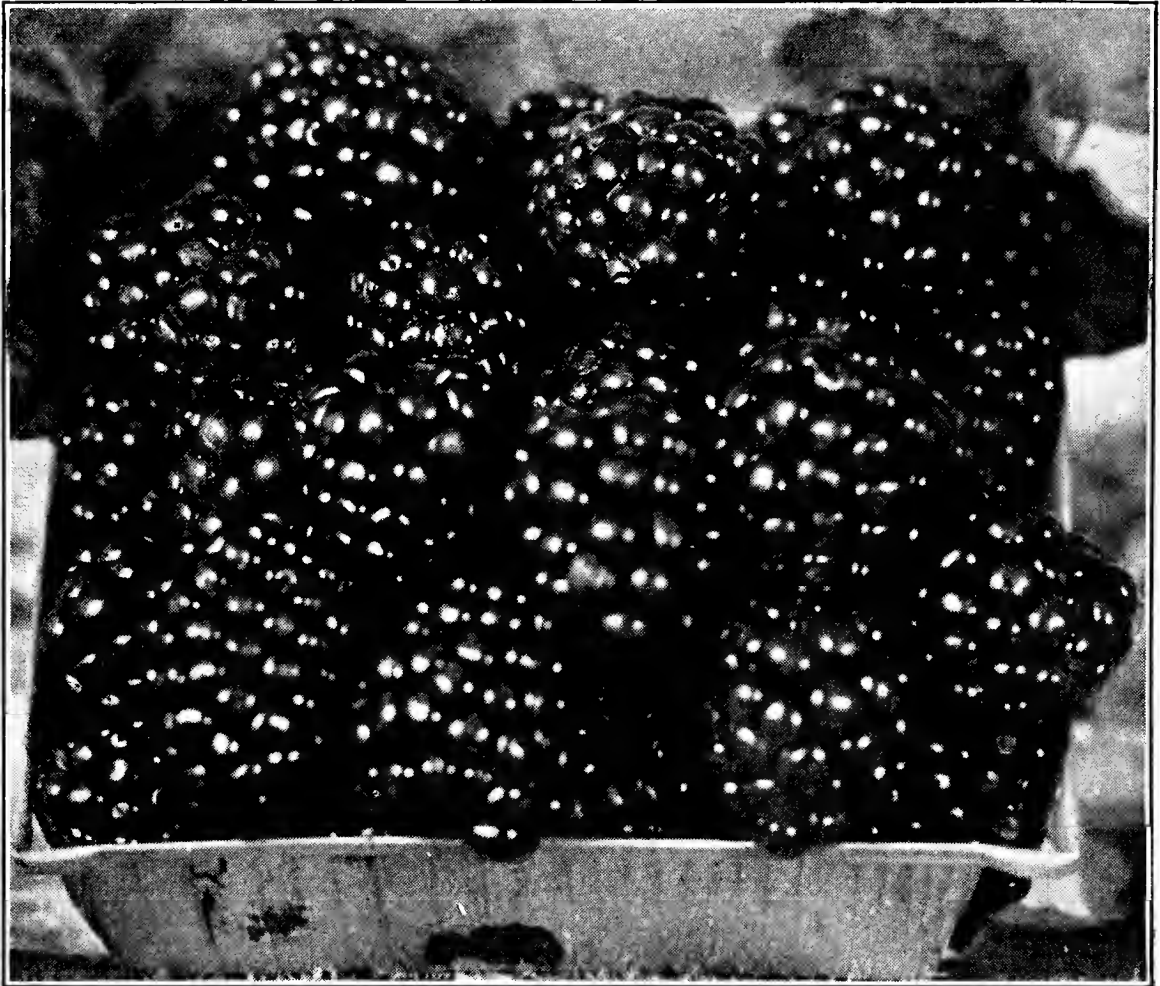
ALSO PLEASE REMEMBER—That the first price you pay for our plants is your last cost. Unless otherwise arranged we prepay all mail or express charges; so when you order you know exactly what they are going to cost and that there will not be another bill to pay when the plants reach you.

ALSO PLEASE TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION—If you live close enough to come to our nursery for your plants, we will allow you a liberal discount equal to the cost of shipping.

START WITH GOOD PLANTS. We have built up a reputation in the berry business and in order to maintain that reputation we cannot ship you anything but the very best.

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE
BUENA PARK, CALIFORNIA

The Youngberry



A Basket of Youngberries— $\frac{3}{4}$ Actual Size

In southern California this berry no longer needs an introduction and hardly a description, but for our customers in sections where it is less known we wish to say: It is, without question, the finest berry that we have ever grown and we have been in the business many years. The fruit is very large, dark red, nearly black, and has a rich, blended, flavor that is pleasing to nearly everyone. It has few seeds, and for pies, jams, jellies and preserves it far surpasses any other berry yet developed. The vines grow vigorously, are very productive, and are easy to grow.

There are more acres of Youngberries in southern California now than of any other berry except strawberries, and another planting season will probably make this condition general throughout the state.

The quality of the fruit is so very good that the demand has kept pace with the planting and there are thousands of consumers who are just beginning to get acquainted with the berry. The Youngberry is not only popular in California but is giving a good account of itself throughout the country wherever it has been planted.

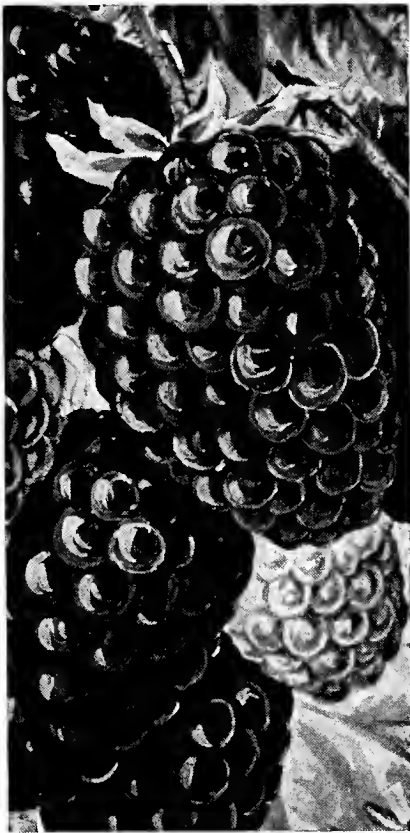
In an article on berries in "THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN" this paper says of the Youngberry: "It is simply

taking the small fruit market by storm. In Georgia, Alabama, and California extensive plantings have been made. The market readily takes this berry when other varieties can not be sold and it often brings double the prices of other dewberries. This means that it has been averaging twenty cents instead of ten cents for a quart basket."

Our own marketing experience proves the truth of these statements. This past summer we had fields of Youngberries which produced twelve thousand baskets per acre; and, although prices were some lower than in more prosperous times, our crop averaged six cents per basket (half pint size), which brought returns as high as \$700.00 per acre for our best fields.

The demand for Youngberries for commercial uses is growing fast. Each season more of the large baking plants are learning of the superiority of this berry and are using more and more for pies. The commercial preservers are also increasing their pack each year. As compared with other farm products, Youngberry prices have declined much less than other crops.

The popularity of this new berry is not surprising to those who have seen and tasted them. They are some larger, more juicy, and much sweeter than Lo-



Youngberry—Actual Size

ganberries. They are much larger, less seedy, and finer flavored than other dewberries and blackberries. They bear abundantly and the fact that they ripen fast and are very large and easily accessible makes them the cheapest berry to pick that we have ever grown. In California the bulk of the crop ripens in June.

If you could spend a day or two back of our berry counter, in June, when we have a complete assortment of all varieties of berries on display, and see the large percentage of customers who buy the Youngberry and hear them telling us and each other about how they like them fresh and about the wonderful jams, preserves, jellies, juices, and pies they make from them; and note the large number who buy by the crate for preserving; you would then understand why we are so enthusiastic about this berry and why we devote so much space to it. The best and most satisfactory way to know about the Youngberry is to buy some good plants and set them out, and enjoy as well as profit by the results. Plants set out this spring will bear an abundant crop next spring.

We have been growing this berry now 7 years and we have never had a crop failure. The yield has been so good and the demand so good that we have increased our planting until now we have more than ten acres of this one variety.

We have shipped hundreds of orders of Youngberry plants to growers from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast and we have had less than 1% of failures reported with this variety.

Mr. Commercial Berry Grower, plant this better berry before everyone else in your section is marketing them, for they will surely be doing it within a comparatively short time. It is a healthy, vigorous, heavy yielding berry that will

be a pleasure to grow. It is easy to grow, easy to pick, easy to prune, and the fruit is so fine that it is a pleasure to market it.

Mr. Home Gardener, ten plants of this variety, which only costs you \$1.00 prepaid, will plant a row sixty feet long and will produce an astonishing amount of the finest berries you ever saw. They will be a delight to you and to your friends. **Order now.** We will ship now or hold the plants until you are ready for them.

If there is any doubt in your mind about the superiority of this berry or as to its adaptability for your section, write to your favorite farm paper or to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., or note what others say about it in our catalog. Plant 6 feet apart in rows spaced 6 feet apart. About 1000 plants per acre.

Write for special prices in larger quantities or prices f. o. b. here.

Discounts equal to shipping charges allowed on orders taken from our nursery.

Prices prepaid—1, 15c; 10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$4.50; 1000, \$32.00.

Thornless Youngberries—Due to some newspaper publicity there seems to be quite an interest in Thornless Youngberries. We have 14 different strains of the Thornless Youngberry and none of them bear well enough to warrant our selling them. We know a number of other successful berry growers who are having the same poor results with them that we are.

7,000 Miles and Fresh as the Day Shipped

Roxburgh, Otago, New Zealand,
March 14th, 1932.

Knott's Berry Place,
Buena Park, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

Your berry plants to hand today, fresh as the day you consigned them. A trip of seven thousand miles of nearly five weeks duration, and through the tropics at that, surely reflects great credit on the vitality of your plants and on your splendid method of packing.

You can imagine how pleased I am and you may be sure of a further order next season.

Yours very truly,

B. M. Jeffery.

The Loganberry

The fruit is large, long, an attractive red color, and although it is a little sour it is highly prized by a very great many people for jams and jellies and for mixing with raspberries and other berries in jams and preserves. The vines are trailing and have to be grown on trellis. The berries are large and easily picked. Plant 8 feet apart in rows 7 feet across; 800 plants per acre.

Prices prepaid—Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00; 1000 for \$40.00.

Write for quantity prices or prices f.o.b. here.

A grower from Porterville, Calif., tells us that the Youngberries, purchased from us, was the only crop on his whole farm that made him a profit. Can we help you?

Blackberries

The Advance Blackberry—The Advance has always been very much earlier than any other blackberry grown in California. It starts ripening about three weeks earlier than Gardena dewberries. In the more sheltered sections of San Diego and Ventura counties, growers often start selling Advance blackberries in March, and they ripen in other sections of California during April, or by May first, nearly a month ahead of other blackberries.

They should not be planted in the colder districts, especially where there is danger of late frosts, because they blossom so very early. In size they are about average with most common blackberries, but they are very much firmer than ordinary blackberries which makes them much better for shipping. We ship them as far east as Albuquerque without refrigeration.

There are two strains of the Advance variety which have to be properly mixed for best pollination. If your order contains Advance, these two strains will be tied separately so that you can plant alternately in your rows.

Mountain Blackberry—This is a new and improved strain developed from the Advance blackberry. It has a number of important points in its favor. The vines or bushes grow and look almost exactly like Advance blackberries. They can be either, pruned and trellised like Youngberries or Loganberries, or, after the first year, they can be headed back and grown in bushes, as ordinary blackberries are grown. They are evergreen and a little earlier even than Advance; this makes them the earliest of all blackberries. The fruit is round and very good size, being larger and more uniform in size than the Advance, and it is exceedingly firm. It is a fine shipper.

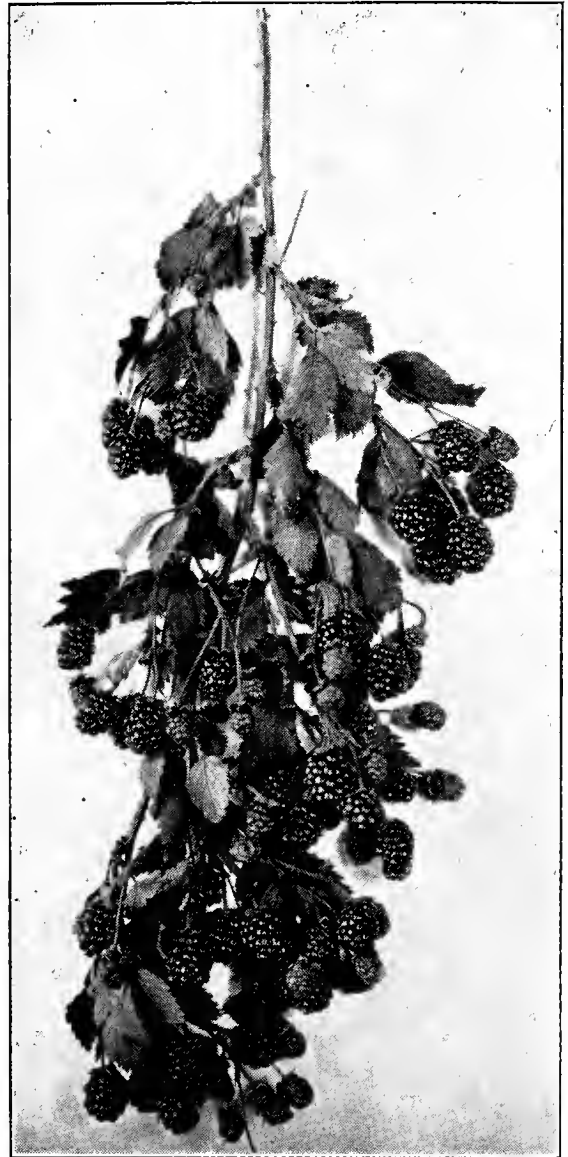
With this variety it is not necessary to plant two kinds for pollination. The fruit starts getting ripe in March or April, owing to the locality and the season, and picking continues for about five weeks. Both the Mountain blacks and the Advance, being evergreen, do not have to be planted as early as other varieties because they grow later in the fall. We consider March or even April the ideal time to plant these varieties.

Commercial berry growers in the more protected parts of California should plant some Mountain blacks. They will give an income in the spring at least a month before other varieties are ripe. They bring good prices because there are no other varieties to compete with them. They make it possible for you to get your customers and be supplying them regularly before other varieties come on the market and competition gets so keen. In this way it helps you sell your later varieties. Plant them—you can easily see they will make you money.

Home Owners, if you will set out a few plants of Mountain blacks you will have blackberries a month earlier, and they will be fine berries too. Plant five feet apart in rows eight feet across, 1000 plants per acre.

Prices prepaid for both Mountain Black and Advance.

Each 15c, 10 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.50, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$5.50, 1000 for \$45.00.



One Branch of Macatawa Blackberries

Macatawa Blackberry. (Sometimes called Macatawa Everbearing.) We consider this variety an improved, selected strain of the old Crandall blackberry. It is bush type requiring no support after the first season. The fruit is uniformly large, very sweet, and firm, with few seeds and practically no core. It bears an exceedingly heavy crop through June and July and usually another light crop of very large berries in the fall. It is from this characteristic that it derives the name Everbearing.

This variety will produce satisfactory crops under a wider range of soils and under more adverse conditions than any other blackberry we have ever seen. In all the years that we have been growing them we have never had a crop failure nor even a short crop. Year after year we pick from fifteen to twenty thousand baskets per acre and the quality is uniformly good.

It is the best mid-season blackberry for the home gardener because it never fails to bear abundant crops, which last over quite a long season; and because the fruit is fine for eating fresh as well

as for canning. Ten plants will plant a row forty feet long that will yield **crates** of berries.

It is the best mid-season blackberry for the commercial grower because of its hardness, its immense yields, and because the public likes the berry and buys it freely.

Macatawa is our finest mid-season blackberry and we are increasing our acreage again this spring. This variety gets ripe just when Advance blackberries are nearly gone and should be planted to prolong the season.

Plant 5 feet apart in rows 8 feet across, requiring 1000 plants per acre.

Texas Wonder—This berry is well named for it really is a wonder; it is big, too, like the state from which it came. It originated, a chance seedling, on the berry farm of Mr. N. L. Clark at Comanche, Texas. It was brought to this state by Mr. S. S. Tannehill, who was previously a neighbor of Mr. Clark in Texas. Mr. Tannehill had the plants sent here to him because he found no variety of blackberry growing here that he considered the equal of the Texas Wonder, and we believe he was right.

Like many other blackberries this variety grows quite trailing the first summer, but after the first season it can be grown in bushes. The fruit-buds on the canes are much closer together than other blackberries and every fruit-bud develops a fine cluster of **LARGE** berries. The bushes are literally black with them, and we really mean **BLACK**! The fruit starts ripening about May 20th in this section, and is very firm. **It keeps well**; stands handling well; ships well, and sells well. These points make it a very desirable blackberry to grow for market. Storekeepers like it and will pay more for it because of its large and showy display on the counter.

We are increasing our own planting and we recommend it to you. This variety makes few plants but grows readily from root cuttings. We will have a limited number of plants this season. If they are not available when your order is received, we will furnish carefully selected root cuttings. The price of these will be just half as much as for plants, so if your order calls for plants, and we are out, we will furnish just twice the number of root cuttings unless you instruct us to the contrary. In every respect root cuttings are just as good as plants except that they start a little more slowly. Plant root-cuttings about four inches deep and mark the place where each root is set with a little stick so that later it will not be damaged when hoeing.

Plant four feet apart in rows seven or eight feet across.

Prices, prepaid, for plants—each 20c, 10 for \$1.50, 25 for \$3.00, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$8.00, 1000 for \$60.00.

Brainard Blackberry—This berry was developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. It is a cross between the Himalaya and an eastern blackberry. It grows like a Himalaya, but at a number of places where it has been tried, the fruit clusters have been larger and the berries fifty percent greater than Himalaya, and the quality better, too. It has proved very promising at the experiment stations in both Washington and Oregon. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, circular No. 220, recommends the Brainard for trial

in all of the warmer sections of the Pacific coast and the southern part of the U. S. from Maryland to Texas. This berry is so well thought of by the Dept. of Agriculture that we feel it should be tried at once over as much territory as is possible with the small number of plants that are now available. To get wider distribution without delay we are offering the few plants that we have in small lots only. Plant at least ten feet apart in rows eight feet across. Four plants will set out a forty-foot row.

Prices, prepaid—each 25c, 10 for \$2.00.



A cluster of Texas Wonder blackberries. This is one of the largest, finest and most productive blackberries we have ever seen.

Mammoth Blackberries—Quite a popular berry for home use, especially in the hotter, drier sections. Similar to Corey Thornless in every respect except that it is thorny and in some localities more prolific. The fruit is very large and the seed is very small. Not prolific enough in many districts to warrant commercial planting.

Cory Thornless—Same as Mammoth except thornless and in some districts not as prolific. Often shy bearer close to the coast. Plant 8 feet apart in rows 6 feet across.

Prices prepaid for Macatawa, Himalaya, Mammoth, and Cory Thornless blackberries. Each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$35.00.

Plant a few of a number of different varieties of Blackberries; they have different flavors and ripen at different times. We have a number of very fine new varieties to choose from this year.

Himalaya Blackberry—A very rank and vigorous grower of the trailing type which has to be trellised. It has the longest fruiting season of any of the blackberries; the season lasting from about July 15th to October. Berries are round, medium size, and grow in very large clusters. The canes do not die back every year like other blackberries, but continue to grow like a grapevine. Only the fruit spurs die back each year. This berry is very susceptible to the red berry trouble and will have to be thoroughly sprayed for good results. This past season we picked twenty thousand baskets per acre from one of our plantings of Himalaya blackberries that had been planted the previous spring, and



Himalaya Blackberry

the fruit sold at very satisfactory prices making them pay very well. We advise the commercial grower to give this variety careful consideration for it will greatly prolong your season and give you an income in the late summer when your other varieties are not producing. Plant ten feet apart in rows seven or eight feet across. About six hundred plants per acre.

See prices, page 5

Blackberries for Six Months

A hundred-foot row of blackberries that will furnish berries from April to October for only \$2.25 prepaid to you. It includes our finest varieties and will furnish berries every day during the season.

Variety	Fruiting Time	Feet of Row
5 Mountain Black	April & May	25
5 Texas Wonder	May & June	20
5 Macatawa	June & July	25
3 Himalaya	Aug. to Oct.	30

We can furnish a fifty foot row that will bear during the same season consisting of 3 Mountain black, 3 Macatawa, and 2 Himalaya for \$1.10 prepaid.

Commercial Growers. We suggest that you plant these varieties in larger quantities to spread your season.

VARIETIES ON TEST

This is a list of berry plants we are trying out in California but have not had time enough to make any definite recommendations. Should you be familiar with any of these varieties and wish plants we can furnish them.

✗ **Boysen Berry**—A large trailing blackberry.

Rogers—A very early dewberry from Texas.

Premo—An early dewberry closely resembling the Gardena.

✓ **Ozark Beauty** — A rather late bush blackberry.

Haupt—A heavy yielding early blackberry.

Early Harvest—An early Easter blackberry.

Alfred — Another blackberry which is highly advertised in the east.

White Blackberry—A novelty.

Prices, prepaid—each 15c, 10 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.50.



Mammoth Blackberries

Plant blackberries; they are easy to grow; they produce well and sell well. They will make you money.

Raspberries—Black and Red



BLACK RASPBERRY

Black Raspberries

Cumberland—The best blackcap for the southwest and the highest priced berry on any of the markets in southern California. It is comparatively easy to raise, cheap to pick, firm and easy to handle, and is always in keen demand. There is a mistaken idea, held by some people, that we can not grow blackcaps in southern California. We have been growing the Cumberland blackcap for eight or ten years and have found it profitable. There is always an insistent demand for the fruit and prices are always high, insuring a steady sale throughout the entire season. Our Cumberland plants this year are the finest that we have ever been able to offer. Last year, at considerable expense, we sent east and got 2000 certified Cumber-

land plants. These were the finest and most expensive stock obtainable in America and were certified disease free by the State of Ohio. We planted these on land never before planted to berries of any kind and they have done wonderfully well. All of our Cumberland plants this season are grown from this certified stock. Plant some black raspberries; we are sure you will enjoy growing them and they will make you money. We are increasing our planting of blackcaps this spring, as our demand last summer was far greater than our supply and we had to buy a great many from other growers. The picture on this page was taken in our fields. Note the large clusters of berries.

Prices — Prepaid
—Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$4.00; 1000 for \$30.00.

Write for quantity prices.

Munger — This black raspberry is new in southern California but it has already proved a stronger grower than Cumberland, both for us and for

other growers who have tried it. It is very vigorous and productive, and seems better adapted to our climate than most varieties of black raspberries. We recommend this berry to you. It is certainly proving good with us.

Prices—Prepaid—Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$4.00; 1000 for \$30.00.

Red Raspberries

Ranaree or St. Regis—This fine ever-bearing raspberry is known in the north as Ranaree and in the southern part of the state as St. Regis. It is undoubtedly the best shipping red raspberry grown in the West, many carloads being shipped each year from the Palo Alto

district to as far east as Chicago. Thousands of trays of this berry are shipped to the Los Angeles market each year from the north. We do not grow enough raspberries in Southern California to supply the demand.

We especially recommend this variety for Central California. In most parts of Southern California we believe that the other varieties listed will prove more satisfactory. Plant 2 feet apart in rows 6 feet across: 3000 plants per acre.

California Surprise—This is the earliest, the finest flavored, and one of the most productive raspberries for southern California. The crop starts ripening about May first and lasts until June 15th. The fruit is medium sized, very juicy and rich flavored. As the early bird catches the worm, so also, the early raspberry brings the high price. Many thousands of dollars worth of California Surprise are marketed on our local markets each spring before other varieties are ripe.

Before the Surprise are all gone the Cuthberts are starting to ripen. The commercial raspberry acreage in southern California is pretty evenly divided between these two varieties, which together make up about 90% of the commercial acreage. If you are located in southern California and are going to grow red raspberries for the markets we recommend that you divide your main planting between these two varieties and that you try a smaller amount of the newer varieties. We especially suggest you plant a few Lloyd George.

Plant all of the varieties of red raspberries two feet apart in the row and space the rows six feet apart. 3000 plants per acre.

Cuthbert. (The fruit of this variety is called Cassberry on the L. A. market.) For the main, mid-season crop, this variety is grown by the commercial growers in Southern California in preference to all other varieties. With proper care it bears an abundant crop. The fruit is very large, firm, and of fine flavor, and the fruit is borne in very large clusters. It is strictly a one crop variety which bears heavily through its season (June and July) and stops. It is a strong, upright grower. We set out a patch of Cuthberts last February and by September they were seven feet high. The fruit keeps fine, stands handling and hauling wonderfully, looks good and sells well. Altogether it is our best mid-season raspberry, both for the commercial grower and for home use. Plant 2 feet apart in rows 6 feet across; 3000 plants per acre.

Latham—A new variety that is becoming very popular in the east. It is larger than any of the other raspberries we have been growing in the west. It is replacing other varieties of raspberries in many sections of the east, and may do so here, we have not had it long enough to say yet. At any rate it is a very large, fine flavored berry, and a promising variety that warrants your trial.

Prices prepaid for California Surprise, Cuthbert, Latham, and St. Regis or Rannaree.

Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for 3.50, 1000 for \$25.00. Write for quantity price.



A cluster of Lloyd George raspberries. This variety produces the largest raspberries we have ever seen, averaging nearly as large as Loganberries. We have counted many clusters with 80 to 100 berries to the cluster and a few with as many as 125.

Lloyd George—The largest red raspberry grown. This variety was recently introduced into the U. S. from England, by the New York Fruit Testing Association. It is a heavy yielder. The fruit is of the highest quality and is borne in immense clusters.

If planted in February it produces some fruit the first summer and fall. The cavity left when the berry is picked is smaller than in other varieties which makes the fruit heavier. The flesh is very juicy and the seed is small. It is a wonderful berry for home use and for local markets but of too fine quality to be a good shipper. In order to get maximum size of both the fruit and the clusters the ground should be kept rich and well watered.

We succeeded in getting three hundred plants from the east last year. We planted one hundred of these and sold one hundred each, to two other commercial growers in different sections. We are all three very enthusiastic about this berry after one season's trial. We want to plant at least one acre ourselves and one of the other growers who got them last spring has already ordered five thousand plants for this spring. If you are in any way interested in red raspberries you should have at least a trial planting of Lloyd George.

There will only be a limited number of plants available this season. We will try hard to fill your order and will reserve the stock to rotate as we receive the orders.

Prices prepaid—each 30c, 5 for \$1.25, 10 for \$2.00, 25 for \$4.00, 50 for \$7.00, 100 for \$12.00.



Cuthbert Raspberries

1/3 OF AN ACRE—900 BASKETS

In March, 1931, an experienced Japanese raspberry grower at El Monte, Calif., planted one-third of an acre to Latham raspberries for a trial. Less than four months later, in June, he sold thirty crates (900 baskets) from this little patch and they brought the highest price of any raspberries on the market at that time. He is so well pleased with them that he gave us his order for seven thousand Latham plants, which he planted last February.

GROWING RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are among our finest fruits and with proper care produce abundantly, but they will not stand neglect as blackberries and dewberries do. They are shallow rooted and require much more water than other berries and it is not enough to run a little furrow down by the side of the row, but the whole ground between the rows should

be flooded with water. Then after they are growing well they should be kept fertilized. Nothing is better for this than plenty of manure of any kind, scattered in the whole space between the rows and soaked in by a heavy irrigation. In shipping raspberry plants it is customary to leave the canes a foot or more long. When the plants are set out it is very much the best practice to cut these canes off to within a very few inches of the ground. This will make them send up much stronger canes. As the first new canes reach a height of about twelve inches pinch them back a few inches. This will make them branch out. It is a good practice to go through the patch several times in the early part of the first growing season and pinch out the tips to make the bushes branch out well.

Then in February, after the plants are entirely dormant, prune all of the canes and their branches back at least one-third of their length. Use plenty of water all season, and manure freely. When they send up suckers between the rows, hoe them out while small along with the weeds and do not allow but very few suckers to grow in the rows either. Follow these instructions and you should get a big crop of very fine raspberries the following year after setting your plants.

DEWBERRIES

Dewberries—For many years we have grown and marketed a great many dewberries and they were prolific and profitable until the Youngberry began to be generally grown. Since the Youngberry is larger and superior in nearly every respect, and is in greater demand and brings better prices on the market, there is less incentive for planting ordinary dewberries now than formerly. Still there will be some people who will want dewberries, and there will be some demand for them for years to come, so the commercial grower should have some dewberries. They are very hardy, prolific and easy to grow. All the pruning required is to cut them down to the ground when the crop is picked and a new vine will grow and bear heavily the following year. They should be grown on a low trellis, two feet being high enough. Plant 3½ feet apart in rows six feet across, 2000 plants per acre.

Gardena—This is the earliest dewberry, ripening three or four weeks after the advance blackberry and about ten days before ordinary blackberries are ripe. In Southern California picking starts from May 15th to May 25th, and lasts about a month.

Lucretia—This variety is a very firm, handsome berry of good quality, which we recommend planting to prolong the early blackberry season, for it is about ten days later than the Gardena. Its heaviest bearing season comes at a time when the Advance is going out, and as it is a good shipper, it can be used to supply markets which have been taking the Advance. It is just as prolific as the Gardena, and better flavored, and larger and firmer than either the Gardena dewberry or the ordinary blackberry. All of these qualities make the Lucretia a profitable berry and one that should be planted by all berry growers.

Prices—All varieties of Dewberries—Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00; 1000 for \$35.00.

Strawberries for Profit



Part of a forty acre planting of Klondyke Strawberries near Buena Park, Calif. This district shipped over seventy-six carloads of Strawberries last season besides supplying the local markets several times this many.

Owing to our mild climate and long fruiting season, strawberry plants, if reproduced year after year, in California, rapidly lose their vitality. Until late years we have shipped our strawberry plants from the east or north and planted them here. We kept all blossoms picked off and allowed them to make plants the first season, and these plants, only one season removed from a cold climate, were the plants that we sold. This careful practice has produced many successful patches. The past two seasons we have gone one step further, we have had our strawberry plants grown in the north or east. The thrift and vigor of the fields grown from these plants and the enthusiastic letters we are getting from growers everywhere, proves the wisdom of this step. We are having most varieties grown this year in Oklahoma, three miles from the Arkansas line, by a man who has worked for years in our nurseries here, and who thoroughly understands the business. A few varieties we are still having grown in the mountains of Northern California and in Oregon. While this practice practically eliminates our profit in the strawberry plant business, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we are giving our customers the very best plants obtainable anywhere. You will notice that we are delivering these thrifty, vigorous cold climate plants as cheaply as good local plants can be sold.

There are two kinds of strawberry plants. The first is plants grown for plants alone from a new planting, the blossoms and berries having all been kept off. It costs money to grow this kind of plants, but the results you get will warrant the cost. The other kind of plants are surplus plants taken from a fruiting field and many growers will give you these for nothing if you dig them and they will prove very expensive plants at that price. Whether you buy plants from us or not be sure and only set plants that were grown for plants alone.

There are several methods of setting out strawberry plants, each the best under certain conditions. The method most often used by the larger commercial growers is to set the plants three feet apart each way, in February or

March, and keep the blossoms picked off, allowing the plants to make runners the first summer to fill out the rows. This method requires only 5000 plants per acre, but you get no fruit the first summer.

In smaller plantings, especially if the grower wishes berries the first season, the plants are set one foot apart in either single or double rows and the runners are kept picked off. If this method is used the plants may be set out any time from October until April. The earlier planting producing the larger crops the first year. This method requires from seventeen to thirty thousand plants per acre, the exact number depending on how far apart the rows are spaced.

In most cases if the land is very sandy and not very retentive of moisture, or if there is considerable grade to the rows, the plants should be set out on the flat, or level with the ground without any ridges. If the land is very flat so that the water does not run freely in very small rows, or if it is heavy or very retentive of moisture, then the plants should be set on small ridges. If ridges are used they are usually made wide enough on top to accommodate two rows about a foot apart, one near each edge of the ridge.

Do not manure strawberry land before setting the plants. You can fertilize after the plants are growing well, in the irrigation furrow between the rows if you wish.

Do not plant strawberries on alkali land. They are very susceptible to alkali and will do no good on land that is alkaline, although it may grow some other crops successfully. And only plant strawberries where there is an abundant supply of water which may be had often.

Prices—Our prices quoted include the mail or express charges. In ordering strawberry plants in thousand lots or more, deduct two dollars per thousand from the prices quoted and we will ship them directly to you from the grower, you to pay the express, which we believe will in no case amount to more than \$2.00 per thousand. This will cost you no more and will save much delay; your plants reaching you much fresher.



Mr. Stokes, of Westminster, California, gathered 600, thirty-basket, crates per acre this past season from this field of Klondyke strawberries growing between walnut trees. Prices were low this past summer, but even if they only averaged five cents per basket it would mean \$900.00 per acre gross income.

Klondyke—This strawberry is planted more extensively in Southern California than any other for local and shipping market, as it is the earliest and most profitable sort. Last spring we sold commercial growers in this district alone, five hundred thousand Klondyke plants and you should see these fields now. See picture, page 21, of one of these ten-acre fields.

Klondyke produces two crops per season here. The first crop during March and April, then some time in May there is a period of about two weeks when there are very few berries. During this time growers are getting the last few berries of the first crop and the earliest scattering berries of the second crop so that picking does not stop altogether, but after about two weeks of short pickings in May, this berry comes back with another big crop which lasts through June and until about the middle of July.

It is a vigorous grower and good plant maker. The fruit is highly flavored and the color very bright red. It is one of the very best varieties for preserving and for jam. Without exception it is the most handsome berry on our local markets.

We recommend it above all other strawberries for commercial planting and for shippers. Our new land, eastern-grown plants, produce thrifty, large hills with tall tops that produce heavy yields of well-colored berries. Note picture, page 23.

Prices—For 25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 300, \$3.50; 500, \$5.00; 1000, \$7.00.

Write for quantity prices.

Banner—The Banner and the New Oregon are very, very similar varieties, in fact, they are so nearly alike that many people cannot tell them apart. We believe that for Southern California conditions the New Oregon is slightly the best, being a little more vigorous grower, and the fruit being slightly larger and perhaps of a little finer texture. They are both very fine varieties and when you have described one you have practically described the other. Prices same as for New Oregon.

New Oregon (Oregon Plum)—From the standpoint of quality this is the finest berry grown in California today.

We especially recommend them to commercial growers in Central and Northern California and to home gardeners with rather heavy soil in Southern California. In the cooler sections this berry is almost everbearing. It is a fine variety for growers who sell their fruit at the roadside because the customer never forgets the fine quality and flavor and always comes back for more. It is one of the very best home garden varieties in the south and a popular commercial variety in the north. It is not well adapted to our very lightest soils, especially in the south.

Prices—Twenty-five, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 300, \$4.00; 500, \$6.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

Carolina. This variety has been grown in California only a comparatively few years, but is becoming quite popular, especially on our lighter, sandier soils, and in Southern California probably ranks next after Klondyke as a commercial berry. It is a heavy bearer and a good shipper. The fruit is not quite as bright and attractive looking as Klondyke, but the quality is just as good. This berry is known in the east as Missionary and on the Los Angeles market as Mission Berries. It is the same berry under different names. It thrives in a matted row if given plenty of water and fertilizer.

Prices same as Klondyke.

EVERBEARING VARIETIES

A few words about everbearing strawberries. They do not fruit through the entire year. They are called everbearing because they bear during the summer and fall after other varieties are gone. They are good to prolong the strawberry season and are good for the grower who cannot wait until next year for his berries, but who wants to get the largest possible crop the same year the plants are set out. Everbearers produce more the first season than other varieties, but in our mild climate the fruiting season is so very long that they wear out quickly. Their long fruiting season makes them require more fertilizer than other varieties and since they bear most of the crop during our hot weather they require more water.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

Ten Questions and Answers

1. If you are raising berries, why not grow some Cherry rhubarb for fall, winter and spring income to help out during the season when the berries are producing no revenue; or diversify by adding asparagus to your line?

Many of the larger berry growers are finding the above a profitable practice. They not only look at it from the standpoint of income through the entire year, which is certainly very desirable, but they know that when a field of berries becomes old that it should not be put back into berries at once; and have found that rhubarb follows berries successfully and that the land can again be set to berries after a few years in rhubarb.

POULTRYMEN

2. Why not plant some Cherry rhubarb for winter income and use the leaves for green feed for your flock? It is a practical, profitable combination; the hens furnish the fertilizer for the rhubarb and the rhubarb leaves furnish green feed for the hens and the stems make a very paying crop.

Mr. Van Decar, of Escondido, Calif., is very much pleased with this combination of poultry and rhubarb. He says that, after once acquiring the taste for rhubarb leaves, his flock likes them very much, and that the leaves have proved an excellent green feed and have kept his hens in a very healthy condition. Mrs. Knott has fifty canary birds to which she feeds rhubarb leaves regularly.

ORCHARDISTS

3. If you have, or are planting, a young orchard why not interplant it to berries or Cherry rhubarb and make it pay while coming into bearing? Both last about as long as you should have anything between the trees and both should be manured enough so that your land will be richer when they are taken out.

Mr. C. R. Mawe, of La Habra Heights, has Cherry rhubarb growing between the rows in his young avocado grove and both are doing fine. The Cherry rhubarb in the young orange orchard pictured on page 13 is producing a handsome profit while the trees are growing into bearing.

THE RETIRED MAN PLANTS BERRIES

4. If you have retired, but find time is dragging a little, why not occupy part of your time in the pleasant work of growing some berries, rhubarb and asparagus? It is pleasant, interesting work and profitable, too.

Mr. H. D. Price, a retired banker of Van Nuys, California, says that he started raising berries four years ago when he ordered 160 Youngberry plants from us which produced a wonderful crop the following year, but that the berry was nearly unknown at that time which made it necessary for him to sell a large part of that first crop through the stores. The next year he had twice as many in bearing and people came to the house for nearly all of them; while this past summer, with more than three times as many berries, he sold all at the house for three dollars per crate and had calls for many more than he had.

Mr. Price says that, were he younger, he would plant five acres to Youngberries, for he has enjoyed handling them very much, and believes that there is a great future for this variety, either fresh or in jelly, juice or jam.

FOR THE TOWN LOT

5. If you live in town and have a little spare room in your yard or a vacant lot why not grow an assortment of fine berries, rhubarb and asparagus? They will make a delightful addition to your menu throughout the entire year, either fresh, canned, or in jams and jellies. And remember, for pies Youngberries simply beat the world.

Mr. H. L. Sanders, of Burbank, California, who is eighty-two years old and a retired school teacher, planted a large lot, which had been lying idle, to berries and has found the work healthful, interesting, and profitable.

We have many letters in our files from folks, old in years but young in spirit, who are passing many interesting and profitable hours in their berry gardens.



This 8 Acres Produced a Gross Income of \$5000.00
the Next Year After Planting



4 Acres Cherry Rhubarb W
Rhubarb at 8 Month

—Which one Interests you?

FOR THE CHILDREN'S SPENDING MONEY

6. If you have children growing up who need spending money, and perhaps find it hard to get jobs for their spare time, why not set aside a plot of ground and encourage them to plant it to a profitable crop like Youngberries or Cherry rhubarb or both? With care the income should be considerable and the experience derived from growing and marketing them may be worth even more than the money earned.

Two or three years ago a dairy farmer in this district loaned his son, a high school boy, a little plot of ground out between the house and barn which had always been hard to care for because it was separated from any of the fields. The boy planted it to Youngberries and this summer sold as high as \$15.00 per day from this little patch which he had grown during spare hours.

VACANT LOT INCOME

7. If you have some vacant land, with water available, which has not been bringing in a satisfactory income, why not order some fine plants and set it out to crops that WILL pay? Last year Messrs. Stokes and Winslow, berry growers of Santa Ana, Calif., sold \$1500 worth of Klondyke strawberries from a half acre set out with our plants.

A year ago this past spring, Mr. H. M. Aldrich, a State Traffic Officer of Costa Mesa, Calif., paid us \$2.50 for twenty-five Youngberry plants, which he planted in his back yard. And the past summer, Mr. Aldrich says, the family had berries each morning for breakfast, and that Mrs. Aldrich made big cobbblers of them regularly, and that there were still so many berries that he had to sell \$40.00 worth to a nearby grocery.

PROFITABLE SHARES FARMING

8. If you are having your land farmed on the shares, and your share has been running smaller than you like, why not suggest berries and rhubarb to your tenant? The income is very much higher than for many crops.

The eight-acre tract pictured at left below had not produced a profitable crop for years, but when set out to berries produced a gross income of \$5000.00 the next year after planting. How much would your idle acres produce?

MAKE UNSIGHTLY FENCES PAY

9. If you have an unsightly fence in your yard or along your orchard or farm, why not cover it with berries and make it beautiful, useful, and profitable? Enough Youngberry plants to cover eighty feet of fence will cost only \$1.50 prepaid to you, and the cost is even much less for larger quantities.

Two years ago W. E. Thompson, of Stanton, Calif., paid us 45 cents for three Himalaya blackberry plants which he set out twelve feet apart along one of his chicken fences. These three plants now cover more than fifty feet of fence, furnish windbreak and shade for his chickens, and this past summer and fall Mr. Thompson sold \$15.00 worth of berries from this fence. He says that the shade was worth more than the cost of caring for the berries. Mr. Thompson gives everything he grows good care.

STABILIZE YOUR MARKET

10. If you are a good farmer and live fairly close to markets but are not satisfied with the prices you have been getting for your crops why not turn to higher priced crops that are a little more permanent—crops that everybody cannot jump into one year and out the next; keeping the market demoralized; why not consider berries, rhubarb, or asparagus?

Mr. Morris, of Cypress, Calif., came to us several years ago and said that he had twenty acres of good land on a good highway, but that the crops he had been growing were not paying. At our suggestion he planted five acres to berries that spring and he has been adding several acres each year since, until now nearly his whole place is in berries. He now has a nice neat sales room and packing shed on the highway where the customers come to buy and we hear no more about the crops not paying.



Which Produced 33,500 Pounds
of Old (One Cutting)

Fence Covered with Youngberries—Useful,
Beautiful, Profitable

Mastodon Everbearing — A very large everbearing strawberry that is being tremendously advertised in the east. We made a planting of Mastodon in March 1932 from which we started picking commercially in June and we are still picking as this catalog goes to press November first. They produced an abundant crop and the fruit was large during the entire season. This variety starts right in to produce fruit the first season, consequently makes very few runners and few plants. This characteristic makes the plants expensive but it saves the grower much time in pulling runners which is especially desirable in home garden planting.



New Oregon Strawberries

Our Mastadon plants are being grown for us this year in northern California in the Sierra Nevada Mountains at an elevation of 3800 feet. It is the best stock of any everbearing variety that we have ever been able to get anywhere. Our grower there says that last year he picked 7000 baskets from 3500 plants, which means an average of two baskets per plant during the season. We would consider this a very fine crop from any variety.

As this berry produces during the summer and fall when the weather is dry it must have plenty of water and either very good land or plenty of fertilizer to do its best. This is a good variety for the home garden because it prolongs the fruiting season several months after the spring bearing varieties are gone, but the entire planting should not consist of Mastodon, as there would then be no fruit in the early spring when we all want strawberries most. This variety makes it possible for the commercial grower to supply his trade several months longer. It is the best everbearing strawberry we have yet tried.

Prices—25, 75c; 50, \$1.40; 100, \$2.50; 300, \$6.00; 500, \$8.00; 1,000, \$14.00.

Progressive or Champion Everbearing —We have come to the conclusion that these two varieties are identical. They produce a large number of berries, but our season is so long here in California that the size will run pretty small unless fertilization and irrigation is very liberal. The fruit is very sweet and it makes a fairly good berry for home use. It is a little small and too soft to be of much value commercially in this section. With plenty of water and fertilizer it will bear from June until November the same year it is planted.

Prices—25, 75c; 100, \$2.50; 300, \$5.00; 500, \$7.00; 1000 for \$12.00.

HOME GARDEN SPECIAL
100 Fine Strawberry Plants
Four Varieties

Prepaid to you for only \$2.00, consists of the following plants:

25 Mastodon Everbearing	\$.75
25 Klondyke	.50
25 Blakemore	.75
25 New Oregon	.75

Total.....\$2.75

In your order just say HOME GARDEN special and you will get this fine assortment and save 75c.

This will plant four rows 25 feet long. Should you wish to double this garden and have 50 of each variety you may do so for the special price of \$3.50.

This assortment will produce continuously from April to Nov.

Blakemore. This wonderful new variety was originated and developed by the Department of Agriculture. It was released two years ago with the highest recommendations ever given a new strawberry by the Department. This is the second season that plants have been available for general planting.

The National Preservers Association has made a test of this variety and pronounces it the finest strawberry ever developed for canning and preserving. Firmer and sweeter than the Klondyke and red clear through, it holds its color and shape, when cooked, better than other varieties.

In all the trial plantings it has proved a vigorous grower, an abundant plant maker, a good yielder, and a very large percentage of the fruit runs to the large sizes. Our Oregon grower, in discussing the different varieties he is growing for us, says: "The Blakemores are the most prolific of all; produce a berry of wonderful quality and well flavored." So far as we have been able to learn every grower who fruited Blakemore last season was well pleased with the quality of the fruit and with the production. At any rate it is so very promising that we advise every grower to plant some BLAKEMORE this season; then if they turn out to be better than anything we now have, you will know how well they are adapted to your conditions and whether you want to plant them more extensively next year. A comparatively small and inexpensive trial now may be worth a great deal to you next year. **Let us include some Blakemore plants in your order.** **Prices**—25, 75c; 50, \$1.25; 100, \$2.00; 300, \$4.00; 500, \$5.00; 1000, \$8.00.



We planted this three acre field of Cherry rhubarb in February, 1932. This photograph was taken October 14th, just eight months later. The men have just finished cutting and packing a carload of rhubarb (990 boxes) from a little less than half of the patch. The shipper's advance on this was 30c per box or \$297.00 for the car. This field will be ready to cut again in January and will make at least one more cutting later in the spring. The later cuttings always bring more than the first cutting because rhubarb is in much more demand in the winter. Mr. Gill, of San Juan Capistrano, received \$1200.00 for a carload shipped last February when rhubarb was scarce and high. (Note this is for the depression year of 1932).

The One Best Rhubarb

Cherry Giant—After trying the common varieties of rhubarb and finding them unprofitable, 8 years ago we paid \$80.00 per hundred for our start of Cherry. It proved profitable from the start. Since that time we have been increasing our planting as fast as possible, until last season we had a limited number of plants to offer our customers. This fine rhubarb grows throughout the entire year and except for a short time in the warmest part of the summer the stems are a beautiful cherry red their entire length. It is a little less acid and better flavored than other sorts and even if it were not better, its beautiful red color would sell it. The stems are very large, but so tender that they do not require peeling when cooked. It is a very heavy yielder; four plants, if well cared for, is ample to supply an ordinary family with all the rhubarb they can use every week in the year. We often pick fifteen pounds of the most beautiful red rhubarb from a single plant at one time and in a few weeks it is ready to pick again. Plants set out in the spring are ready to start picking by September. Commercial growers are finding that the market is demanding this red rhubarb more and more each year. It is getting so that the common sorts will hardly sell at any

price. It cannot be grown from seed, but has to be propagated by subdividing the plants, which makes it more costly than some of the common varieties. It is sure worth the difference, though, because after once getting a start you can always increase your planting by subdividing, thus always having an increasing number of this superior rhubarb. When a man devotes high-priced land and expensive labor to growing a crop it certainly pays to only grow the very best and something that the market wants. For the market gardener or the man with an acre or two of land who is trying to produce something to sell all the year around we certainly recommend Cherry Giant. We doubled our planting of Cherry rhubarb last year and now have 35 acres. One hundred plants will set four rows 100 feet long and will produce an astonishing amount of the finest red stems, and will produce them straight through the winter in the warmer sections. For best results rhubarb requires plenty of moisture and either very rich land or liberal fertilization. Plant four feet apart in rows six or seven feet across.

Prices prepaid—Each, 30c; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; 25, \$4.00; 50, \$7.00; 100, \$12.00; 500, \$50.00; 1000, \$90.00.

Mr. Jamison Makes Money During the Depression.

From exactly one-fourth of an acre of our Cherry Rhubarb planted in March, 1930, Mr. A. W. Jamison of 814 West 106th Street, Los Angeles, sold rhubarb to stores in and around Los Angeles as follows:

September, 1930.....	2,400 pounds at 1½c per pound.....	\$ 36.00
December, 1930.....	3,600 pounds at 2¾c per pound.....	\$ 99.00
February, 1931.....	4,400 pounds at 4c per pound.....	\$176.00
May, 1931.....	5,500 pounds at 2c per pound.....	\$110.00

Total for first season.....\$421.00

This rhubarb is planted on good loam land, was given plenty of water, and was well fertilized, and Mr. Jamison delivered to the stores himself.

ORDER SOME CHERRY RHUBARB.

YOU WILL LIKE IT AND IT WILL MAKE YOU MONEY.

Hints on Growing Cherry Rhubarb

Cherry rhubarb should be set out four feet apart in rows spaced six or seven feet across, and may be planted any time from October until April. It produces enormous crops so must have good land or plenty of fertilizer. When the plants are set out they should be watered well, so that the soil is well settled around the plant, and they should be watered often until the plants are growing nicely. Throughout the first summer they should be watered often enough to keep the ground moist and the plants growing vigorously. A very good method of irrigating is to crowd a little dirt to the rows and flood the whole middle between the rows. If you will scatter ten pounds of manure per plant between the rows and cultivate it in, two or three times a year, the results will surprise you. In addition to the manure, the best commercial growers use a light application of sulphate of ammonia, or other nitrogenous fertilizer, immediately after each cutting, at the rate of one pound to each eight or ten plants. This costs comparatively little and it surely makes the rhubarb grow fast, and the faster it grows the finer the quality, and the more cuttings you can get during the season.

From plants set out in the spring very little if any rhubarb should be picked before September. When picking it is best to pick all the stems that are good at one time and then not pick any more from those plants until they have grown large again. If plants are picked right down close as fast as they grow, and never allowed to grow up big, it will eventually kill the roots. Rhubarb is harvested by simply pulling the stems from the plant and cutting the leaves off. For market the leaf is cut just above where it joins the stem, so as to leave just a little green leaf with each stem. This makes the pack look nice and the stems do not wilt as fast as if the cut were made on the stem; and it also adds a little weight.

For shipment it is packed in special rhubarb boxes, holding either 20 or 40 pounds. For local trade it is usually packed in apple boxes rounded up to hold about 40 pounds and tied over the top and around the box with binder twine. It can be carried to the stores in bulk and sold out by the pound.

In many sections of California Cherry rhubarb can be picked all fall, winter, and spring; there being very little market for it during the hot part of the summer.

Should aphids (small plant lice) attack the rhubarb it should be dusted with Nico-dust. Ordinarily lady bugs keep the aphids in check.

Always give rhubarb an abundance of water. The great leaves spread out to the sun will transpire more water, on a hot or windy day, then the roots can gather from soil that might be damp enough for some crops.

A Few Successful Combinations

The Year Around Combination. Plant Cherry rhubarb to sell through the fall, winter, and early spring; Youngberries for late spring and early summer; Catawba blackberries a few days later, and Himalaya blackberries for late summer and early fall. These are all money making, easy to grow crops that will give you something to sell every month in the year. They are adapted to a wide range of soils but all must have plenty of water. A combination like this spreads your work through the year and produces a steady income.

As an Inter-Crop. Both Cherry rhubarb and berries make fine crops to interplant between young Avocado or Orange groves. They are both profitable enough to carry the expense of bringing an orchard into bearing. Both last about as long as a crop should be kept between the rows. Both should be fertilized enough so that the soil would be left richer after taking them out than if it had been kept clean cultivated. Rhubarb particularly is great for making the ground loose and friable. Its large



Third cutting of Cherry rhubarb just thirteen months from planting.

roots, often as large as a man's arm, run deep into the soil, and as they are very soft and spongy, decay in a few months after taking the rhubarb out, leaving channels into the soil to carry water and air down to the subsoil; all of which is good for the orchard. Also with rhubarb tons and tons of leaves are left in the field to be worked into the top soil at each cutting, and as there are from three to four cuttings each season, the vegetable matter that is put back into the soil in this way is no small item.

Either will make you a good profitable inter-crop, and a combination of both berries and rhubarb will make you a year-round income. Think it over, and then come and see us or write us about your problem.

The Poultry and Cherry Rhubarb Combination. Poultry and rhubarb make a fine combination because the poultry furnishes the fertilizer needed by the rhubarb, while the leaves, which are waste in rhubarb growing, make excellent greens for the chickens and the rhubarb itself is a very profitable crop. It is an easy crop to grow and one that is not exacting in attention required. Should you be especially busy with the chickens it can always wait a few days without serious loss. With plenty of fertilizer it produces enormous crops of both stems and leaves. One successful poultryman, who also grows Cherry rhubarb, tells us that the leaves not only supply his flock with a fine green feed, but that they also serve as a laxative and worm remedy.

Try This Recipe for Rhubarb Sauce

Wash and cut up one pound of Cherry Rhubarb, but do not peel; add four cups

of water and two cups of sugar. Cook in open kettle from eight to ten minutes after it starts to boil, the time depending on how young the rhubarb is. (If you put lid on kettle the rhubarb will mush up.) Let stand a few hours for the rhubarb to absorb sugar from the juice, before serving.

Poultrymen

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davis of 2005 West 17th Street, Santa Ana, Calif., have been in the poultry business a long time. Last year they planted a patch of Cherry rhubarb. This fall Mrs. Davis told us that the rhubarb leaves made the finest green feed they had ever used; that they now had the healthiest and finest lot of pullets they had ever raised; and that she felt sure the rhubarb leaves accounted for the improvement in their poultry.

FROM SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

The Cherry Rhubarb we got from you in February is doing just fine. The row is three or four feet wide now and it stands nearly four feet high. The stems are thick through and eighteen inches long, and I am wondering if it would not be alright to start selling it. It is planted on rich river bottom land and we have watered it every week. We have never seen any like this in the stores around here. We have been using it for some time and like it very much.

MRS. R. G. WOODARD.
Livingston, Calif.



Ten Pounds Cherry Rhubarb per Plant—First Cutting Eight Months After Planting

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses and Shrubs

We are berry specialists, and are glad to ship berry plants anywhere. We do not ship trees and grapevines, as we feel that you can buy these more satisfactorily from your local nurseryman. The expense of packing trees and grapevines for shipment is so great that very likely your local nurseryman can sell

them to you just as cheaply, and possibly cheaper, than we can pack them and ship them to you.

If you live within reach of our nursery, we will be glad to supply you with fruit trees, walnuts, grapevines, roses or other plants. Both the quality of our stock and our prices will appeal to you.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS

Mary Washington Asparagus

Our Washington asparagus plants are the finest this year that we have ever had to offer. The seed came from the famous Libby Ranch. The plants were grown quite thinly and are very large and very uniform. The best posted growers in California are all adapting the Mary Washington asparagus because it is more prolific, more rust resistant, earlier and of finer quality than the common varieties.

For as little as one dollar you can get enough plants of this fine asparagus to set out a fifty-foot row which will furnish a small family with the finest fresh asparagus for several months each spring.

Prices—Extra large one year old plants prepaid to you: 10, 40c; 25, 75c; 50, \$1.25; 100, \$2.00; 500, \$6.00; 1000, \$10.00. Prepaid to you. Write for prices for larger quantities.

We have a limited number of very large two year old plants, suitable for the small garden where quick results is important, at 75 cents per dozen.

It is a very good plan to dust the asparagus bed with sulphur two or three times during the summer as a safeguard against rust. This is best done of a morning while the plants are wet with dew. Usually once a month or six weeks is often enough.

Brief instructions for growing Asparagus on page 22.

Berry Baskets

We buy our berry baskets by the carload, ordering them in the fall so that the mills can make them up during the dull winter season, and in this way we are able to make you very attractive prices.

In ordering baskets be sure to mention whether you want eight-ounce or twelve ounce baskets and whether you wish them shipped by freight or express. Strawberries are all put up in twelve-ounce baskets, and nearly all the bush berries are put in the eight-ounce size. There are still a few growers who put blackberries in the larger baskets during the part of the season when the prices are cheapest. We are using eight-ounce baskets for all varieties of bush berries

and find that the berries carry better,
keep better and sell for a little more
money when packed this way.

Prices—The prices quoted for baskets are f.o.b. here. State whether you wish them shipped by express or freight. Very best grade wood baskets with tin top:

12 oz. size, per	100	\$.60
12 oz. size, per	1000	4.00
8 oz. size, per	100	.50
8 oz. size, per	1000	3.50

8-oz. baskets weigh 35 pounds per 1000.
12-oz. baskets weigh 50 pounds per 1000.

Gloves for Picking Berries

We have found that goat skin gloves are the only all leather gloves which are tough, light, pliable and cheap enough to be practicable for berry picking. If you cannot get these from your local dealers, we can supply them at **60 cents** per pair, or for **\$6.25** per box of one dozen pairs of assorted sizes, postpaid. The price of these at our shed is **50**

cents per pair. These gloves come in both men's and women's sizes. Please state the number of pairs of each wanted when ordering. Give the pickers these gloves with the fingers cut about half off and they will get many more berries from inside the vines than without gloves, and they will not hang on the thorn-like canvas gloves.

Brief Cultural Directions

(Taken from Experience)

Irrigation—No set rules can be laid down which will hold good in all cases because of the difference in climate and soil in the various sections. We irrigate about once each week during the picking season and about once in three or four weeks during the balance of the year, except in the rainy season. Some soils will require water more often than this, especially for strawberries, while others may need it less often. Give them a thorough irrigation when you do irrigate. The one main consideration is to keep your plants growing thrifty through the entire summer. We have to get a large vine growth in order to be able to get a heavy crop, so if it takes more water to get a vigorous vine growth, use it. Water well at the end of the picking season and again immediately after pruning, which should be done just as soon as the crop is picked. This gives the vines a good thrifty start at a time in the summer when they will grow very fast.

PRUNING—*Macatawa*, *Crandall*, *Advance* and other bush type blackberries require no pruning the first summer. They grow pretty much on the ground the first season, but stand in bushes after the first year. The following spring after the plants are set, new, stiff, upright canes come up through the plants, and these should be headed back to the height it is desired to have the bushes, just before commencing to pick. This gets them out of the picker's way and makes the framework for next year's bush. Then when the crop is all picked all the old wood that has borne berries should be cut out at once.

Dewberries (and Advance blackberries if trellised) should be left on the ground the first season until July or August, when they are put up on low trellis. No pruning is required until the berries start ripening, when all the new wood is cut off to facilitate picking. As soon as the crop is off, the whole vine is cut off level with the ground with a hoe; no other pruning being needed.

Loganberries and Mammoth Blackberries require a high trellis (about 4 feet). They are grown on the ground the first season until they are long enough to go up on the trellis. No pruning is usually necessary until the crop is picked, when all the old wood that has borne berries is cut from the trellis and off at the top of the ground. The new wood which has grown during the spring is trained parallel with the rows under the trellis and is put up on the wires when the old wood is cut off. In some sections the new canes of the Logan and the Mammoth are left on the ground until February and put on the trellis then to prevent sunburning.

Youngberries — Youngberries can be pruned as described above for Loganberries or they can be pruned as dewberries. In Southern California, and elsewhere where the growing season is long, the best and most economical way of handling the Youngberry is as follows: The first summer leave all the vines on the ground and keep the long

runners pushed back in line with the row. Leave these vines on the ground until in the spring just when the buds are just beginning to start opening, and then put them up on the trellis, which should have been prepared any time during the past winter. If they have been well cared for the previous summer the growth will be very heavy at this time and the long canes should be headed back several feet and the surplus smaller canes can be cut out altogether. All that should be kept is enough wood to cover the trellis nicely.

Then, when the berries start ripening, if the new growth is in the way, go through and clip out any that is in the way. Immediately after the crop is picked take a brush scythe or sharp hoe and chop the whole vine off just above the ground. Cultivate and water well and if the soil needs it, fertilize, and you will grow a fine vine for the following year, which is handled exactly as during the first season. The important items to remember in handling Youngberries by this plan are to cut the vines down **immediately** after finishing picking and to use plenty of water throughout the balance of the summer to grow heavy vines for the following season. Youngberries handled in this way are easier and cheaper to grow than almost any other berry and will yield wonderful crops.

Raspberries. Red raspberries should be cut back to within three or four inches of the ground when set out. Then in the spring when the new canes reach a height of about twelve inches, pinch or cut them back to about eight inches. This will make them branch and send up more and better canes. On some varieties (California Surprise for one), this is very important; and they should be cut early, while still short, not over fifteen inches. As these canes grow out they should be held upright by a wire on each side of the row fastened to short cross arms on stakes.

Then about February the canes should be headed back; on an average about one-third being cut off; some prune off much more. After the crop is picked, cut out all the wood that has produced berries clear to the ground.

In the spring, before starting to pick, the new canes can be cut back to within one foot from the ground. This will get them out of the way of the picking and make them branch for the following crop. Keep the sprouts that come up in and between the rows hoed out while small.

Black Raspberries need no pruning the first summer, but should be held up with a low wire trellis. Ordinarily two wires one foot apart and two feet high is about right. The canes may grow 8 or 10 feet long the first summer and should be headed back, while dormant, on an average about one-third their length. When the crop is picked the old wood is all cut out to the ground and the new handled as before, or if you prefer bushes, the new canes can be headed back a little when they reach three feet high. This will make the canes stand



ROBERT McCARTY PLACE AT BUENA PARK, CALIF.

There are only two rows of Cherry Rhubarb planted between each tree row in this young orange orchard, but it is paying all cost of caring for the trees and is making a profit besides.

up in bushes the second season. These canes will send out lateral branches which should be headed back the following winter to about twelve inches from the upright canes.

With Himalaya Blackberries only four canes should be allowed to grow from the start. They should be trained on high trellis, of two wires, with one cane each way on each wire. The canes are headed back when they reach the next bush (about ten feet). No laterals should be allowed to grow between the ground and where the cane reaches the wire. These main canes are left year after year, like eastern grapevines, and all laterals are cut back in the winter to two or three buds.

Corey Thornless: Prune exactly as described for Youngberries.

There are as many different methods of pruning as there are different growers. The plans suggested here of handling the different varieties are only suggestive, but have proved satisfactory under most conditions. Each grower works out details that suits his own taste and convenience.

Strawberries. It may seem unusual to speak of pruning strawberries, but whether we call it pruning or not, they should be thoroughly cleaned up in the winter. All of the dead and moldy leaves should be pulled off of the plants and raked up and be either composted, buried or burned. This helps prevent spoiled berries in wet weather later in the season and it is also a help in preventing attacks of aphids and red spider later.

Time to Plant—Strawberries may be planted any time from October until April. All varieties of bush berries should be planted after the first of January and before the last of April. Occasionally we have seen fair results obtained, if the conditions were all favorable, when planted even later, but we do not recommend it. During the usual season and under average conditions, February is the one best month for planting all kinds of berries.

Fertilization—On nearly all soils it pays to fertilize berries. For bush berries, if manure is scattered on the ground between the rows and irrigated and cultivated in, during the fall and

winter, and the ground is not allowed to dry out, it is hardly possible to use too much. From five tons of poultry manure to twenty tons of barnyard manure per acre will usually give excellent results and will pay. In small plantings, from five to ten pounds per plant of poultry manure and twice that amount of other manure, scattered between the rows and hoed and watered in, usually increases the size and quality of the crop wonderfully. If manure is not available, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia per plant scattered between the rows and soaked in at about blossoming time will help. Or if fish meal, blood meal or tankage is available from one to two pounds per plant worked in the ground in February will certainly help make them do their stuff. The time of applying these different fertilizers is important because some materials become available much quicker than others.

On commercial plantings, when manure is not available, from one-half to one ton of fish meal, blood meal, tankage, or a good mixed fertilizer, the exact amount depending on the soil, will usually prove a very good investment. These materials are usually applied about the time growth starts in the spring. For strawberries from three-fourths to one ton per acre of fish meal scattered down the irrigation furrows and cultivated in in February and an equal application again when the first crop begins to thin out, usually around the first of May, gives wonderful results on many soils. On small plantings this would be at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds per hundred feet of row.

If manure is to be used in the strawberry bed or field; and there is nothing better; it should be scattered in the furrows between the rows early in the winter so the rains can carry it down, and so that it will be cultivated in and all out of the way, by the time irrigation starts in the spring, and this is very early for the early varieties of strawberries.

Trellising—It pays to use only red-wood posts, as pine rots out too quickly. We use heavy end posts and stretch the wire from one end of the row to the other from the end posts and then staple

it up to the inside posts. The end posts should either be braced or the wire should be tied close to the ground on them and then raised up to the desired height on the inside posts. Old railroad ties, if available, cost very little and if sawed in two will make two very good end posts. We use number fourteen galvanized wire for everything except raspberries and number sixteen for raspberries. In estimating how much wire you will need, No. 14 goes about fifty feet to the pound and five thousand feet to the hundred-pound roll. No. 16 about seventy feet to the pound or seven thousand feet to the roll. If the wire is stretched tight and the end posts are solid the inside posts may be spaced 25 feet apart and need not be larger than two by two redwood. Some use one wire above the other, while others use crossarms. Each system has its advantages. We make the top wire from three and one-half to four and one-half feet high for blackberries. Loganberries and Youngberries, the exact height depending on how heavy the vines are at the time we put them up. For raspberries we use very short crossarms that space the wires about one foot apart and let the canes grow up between these wires. For St. Regis usually one pair of wires about two and one-half feet high is enough. On good land Cuthberts will require another pair twelve or fifteen inches higher.

SPRAYING — (For the Commercial Grower)—In the past berries have required very little spraying in California. During the past few years a microscopic mite known as the blister mite is becoming bad in many sections of this state. This mite enters the blossoms of all the later sorts of blackberries and cause sections of the berry to remain red after the balance of the berry is ripe. In all sections where this condition has appeared all varieties of blackberries, except the Advance and possibly the dewberries, should be sprayed. The Advance and the dewberries blossom very early and, so far as we know, have never been attacked by the blister mite. For this trouble spray in the spring, **just when the leaf buds are starting to open** with lime-sulphur, one to ten. That is, one gallon of commercial liquid lime-sulphur to ten gallons of water, or if you use the dry lime sulphur, use fourteen pounds to one hundred gallons of water. Now the above is dormant strength and will burn if used after the plants are leafed out, but should be used just when the **leaf buds** are starting to open and none of the leaves are more

than one-half inch long. A thorough job of spraying at this time will get almost perfect control. In bad cases, or, to get absolute control, a second spraying should be given when the berries are about half through blossoming. This second spraying consists of five pounds of soluble, or wettable sulphur to one hundred gallons of water. For Himalaya blackberries which blossom over a very long period, two or three sprayings during the blossoming time are advisable.

To control the white scale (rose scale), which gets on the canes near the ground and sometimes becomes quite bad, spray during the dormant season with one of the refined lubricating oil sprays, such as Solite Spray or Volck. Use at the rate of 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water and keep it well mixed. The Solite spray stays mixed better than some of the other oil sprays, and gives fine results so we use Solite. Even if the rose scale is hardly bad enough to justify an oil spray during the dormant season, still it may pay to spray, for while you are killing the scale you may clean up enough thrips to prevent trouble later in the season.

Should thrips or red spider show up any time during the season spray at once with Solite using one gallon to one hundred gallons of water. Or if you prefer you can use Black Leaf 40 and Whale oil soap up until fruiting time. In this case use one pint Black Leaf 40 and 3 pounds of Whale oil soap to one hundred gallons of water.

If strawberry fields are attacked by aphid dust at once with nicotine dust. Should red spider appear spray with Solite, or other good light oil spray, using one to 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water. This oil spray will also kill aphid if both aphid and red spider should come at the same time. The important part and the hard part with strawberries is to put the spray on with enough force to whip the leaves around so that the spray reaches the under side of all of the leaves.

Sprays for the Home Garden—For redberry which prevents blackberries from ripening uniformly. If only a small planting is to be sprayed get one quart of liquid lime-sulphur from your feed store and mix it with two and one-half gallons of water or get half pound of dry powdered lime-sulphur and mix it with three gallons of water. This can be applied with any kind of a small sprayer. The important part is to completely wet the vines or bushes all over and to apply it at just the right time,



This 4 Acres of Youngberries Produced a \$4000.00 Crop the Next Year After Planting

which is just when the leaf buds (not blossom buds) are commencing to open. If you have been very seriously bothered the past season by your berries not ripening, give them a second spraying, consisting of one-quarter pound of soluble sulphur to five gallons of water when in full blossom.

For white scale (rose scale) near the base of the canes, use one-half pint of good oil spray. Solite, Volck, or several others, to 3 gallons of water. Apply this in the winter while the vines are dormant.

If strawberries should be attacked by aphids (small green plant lice), dust well with Nico Dust. If strawberries are attacked by red spider (an exceedingly small red or yellow mite on the under side of leaves) spray thoroughly with one of the light oil sprays. We have found nothing as good as solite for this. The hard part and the important part is to get force enough to whip the leaves around so that the spray thoroughly covers the underside of all of the leaves. Sometimes one or two spoons full of sulphur scattered close around the plants on a hot day will create fumes enough to kill the spiders.

If any other conditions should arise which require spraying, we would suggest that you write for the bulletins listed below on this page and also take the matter up with your local horticultural commissioner. If at any time we can be of any help we will be glad to do so.

Brief Instructions for Growing Asparagus

Plant in a deep furrow one foot apart, making the rows six feet apart. When the plants have been set in this deep furrow cover only about two inches deep and then as they grow work more dirt to them until the furrow is finally filled up. This is to get the crowns down deep so that they will not be injured by cutting. No asparagus should be cut the first season. In the fall when the tops turn yellow cut them off to the ground and manure heavily. The next spring the bed may be cut for a while, but must be allowed to fern (grow tall tops) each summer and fall in order that the plants may recuperate and be ready for cutting the following spring.

Helps for Berry Growers

During the course of a season we receive a very great many letters asking information concerning berry growing, and while we are always glad to answer these questions as best we can, sometimes it would take many pages to answer completely. It is impossible, in as small a book as our little catalog, to give very complete directions for planting, irrigating, pruning, and caring for

all the different varieties of berries. The University of California at Berkeley, and also the Department of Agriculture at Washington, issue a number of circulars and bulletins on growing the different varieties of berries which will be mailed to you absolutely free if you will ask for them. These give a great deal of detailed information which is illustrated with pictures, making them very interesting reading for berry growers.

You can send to University of California, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Calif., for Circular No. 164 on Small Fruit Culture in California.

Circular No. 25 Bush Fruit Culture in California.

Circular No. 154 on Irrigation Practice in Growing Small Fruits in California.

Circular No. 265 on Plant Disease and Pest Control.

Bulletin No. 399 on the Blackberry Mite—the cause of redberry disease.

Circular No. 23 on Strawberry Culture in California.

By writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., you can get the following bulletins:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 643, Blackberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 728, Dewberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 887, Raspberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 998, Culture of the Loganberry.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1458, Strawberry Diseases.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1027, Strawberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1043, Strawberry Varieties.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1398, Currants and Gooseberries. This last one will explain why we do not grow currants and gooseberries commercially in Southern California.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1488, Diseases of Raspberries and Blackberries.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1399, Blackberry Growing.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1403, Dewberry Growing.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1560, Market-ing Strawberries.

Circular No. 220, The Brainard Blackberry.

100 Plants—Good Growth—Minimum Losses

Cincinnati, Ohio,
February 5th, 1932.

Knott's Berry Place:

Kindly send me your berry catalog for 1932. The hundred Youngberry plants I received from you last spring have made a good growth. Although the plants were shipped over two thousand miles I lost only about a dozen.

Yours truly,

Geo. E. Smith.

Don't Wait for Opportunity to Come Knocking at the Door Go Out After It

Mr. T. H. Fowler has long been a successful building contractor and is one of those who **GOES AFTER IT**. When the slump came and building work shrunk to the vanishing point he decided to start a berry farm at Roseville, Calif., near Sacramento. When times pick up he can either sell the farm and return to building work or keep the farm as he may decide then. In the meantime he is going to be busy every day and will make some money, too.

Mr. Fowler planted his field last spring and we are watching his progress with much interest. On February 23rd, 1932, he wrote us, "My order of plants arrived on the 18th, and we are planting them now. The inspector says they are as clean a lot of plants as he ever saw."

Then in June we received this letter telling of his progress.

Roseville, Calif., June 5th, 1932.

Knott's Berry Place:

The berry plants purchased from you in February sure are looking fine. The Youngberry plants have a growth of from three to five feet. The blackberry and raspberry plants are doing fine, too.

And the rhubarb plants are certainly fine; they sure will cover the ground by fall; lots of stalks are from twelve to eighteen inches high now. A good many people are asking me about them, as they are quite a sight to look at up here. We have had all of the strawberries we want to eat.

The currants and gooseberries, I believe, are going to do fine up here, they sure look nice now.

Yours respectfully,

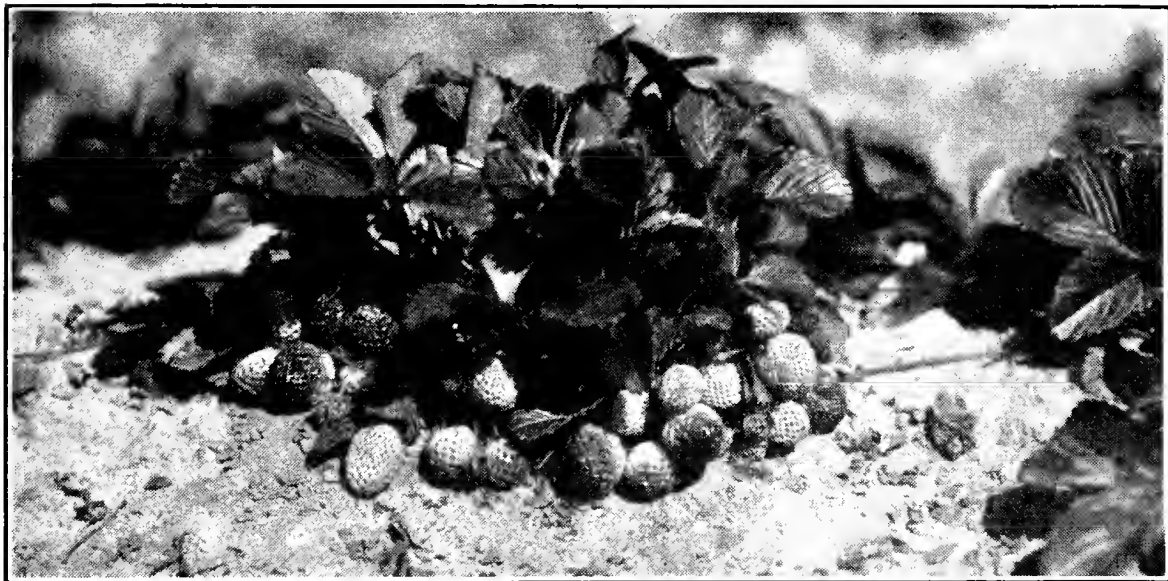
T. H. Fowler.

HERE'S WISHING YOU EVERY SUCCESS, MR. FOWLER.

Mr. Evans is also Beating the Depression

Mr. Lee R. Evans, of Roscoe, Calif., works in Los Angeles. When business slowed up and his week was cut to 4½ days, he planted a strip of ground 30 feet wide by 280 feet long to our heavy bearing Klondyke strawberry plants. This patch occupies less than one-fifth of an acre. From this little planting he sold last year, (1931), a little over \$300.00 worth of berries. He was so well pleased with this small start that last spring he planted an acre to strawberries and some Youngberries.

There are many people with more leisure time, and less income, than ever before. We should all try some way to use this time to some advantage and to increase our incomes if possible. Thousands of people in every walk of life are finding unusual ways of using this time. We do not mean to imply that every one should do as these people we mention above have done, but we do believe that there are still many possibilities in our field.



A Single Plant of Our Eastern Grown Klondykes Taken Late in March, Showing Their Earliness and Great Productiveness. Grown on Extremely Sandy Land But Well Fertilized



A FENCE COVERED WITH YOUNGBERRIES

A Row of Berries Instead of a Hedge

In the spring of 1930, Mr. T. S. Bean, 605 Golden Ave., Fullerton, Calif., took out a privet hedge which enclosed his back yard, and in its place planted a fifty foot row of Macatawa Blackberries on one side and a row of Youngberries fifty feet long across the back. These berries did so well and Mr. Bean was so interested in them that he and Mrs. Bean decided to keep a record of the crop. At the end of the season last summer they found that they had gotten 273 boxes of Blackberries and 176 boxes of Youngberries. Mr. Bean is a Trust Officer in one of the Fullerton banks and spends his Saturday afternoons working in his yard. He enjoys the work and gets his exercise at the same time, and we will have to admit, **SOME BERRIES TOO.**

All of this was from just a border along one side and across the rear of his back yard.

Doing Well in Spite of Two Dry Seasons

Betterton, Maryland.
March 27th, 1932.

My Dear Mr. Knott:

In 1929 I purchased Youngberry plants from you. They are doing quite well considering the two dry seasons we have had since then. I wish to plant more and would like to know if it will be all-right to grow plants from the long runners we cut off in the spring.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Evelyn Harris,
Howell's Point Farm.

A Few Reliable Remedies

SOLITE SPRAY

Pints	\$.50
Quarts90
Gallons	2.25
5 Gallons	10.00

NURSERY VOLCK

Pints	\$.55
Gallons	2.10
5 Gallons	9.00

GARDEN TENDUST

1 Pound	\$.50
4 Pounds	1.50
25 Pounds	8.50

BLACK LEAF 40

1 Oz.	\$.35
1 Lb.	2.25
2 Lbs.	3.35
10 Lbs.	10.75

The Solite spray and Nursery Volck are oil sprays used for the controls of scale, mealy bug, aphids, thrips, red spider and some other troubles.

The Garden Tendust is the strongest nicotine dust, used largely in the control of aphids, wherever found. The Black Leaf 40 is for the same purpose except that it is used with water instead of as a dust.

Prices on all of the above spray materials are f.o.b. here. We will be glad to quote prices on any of these materials in larger lots if desired.

Berries in Spring; Rhubarb in Winter



A Little Patch of Klondyke Strawberries Grown From Our Heavy Producing Strain, Showing Two Rows on Very Small Ridges. Photographed April 1, 1929, and Planted the Previous Spring Three Feet Apart Each Way.



A YOUNG RHUBARB SALESMAN

A small planting of Cherry Rhubarb will give the boys something to sell through the school year.



A Newcomer Uses Good Judgment

Mr. E. W. Moore, of Midway City, whose home is pictured above, came to California from Nebraska some three years ago. He was neither situated so that he had to go to work for wages nor did he want to retire, and being very conservative, he did not want to invest much in anything until he had tried it out, so he built this home and started with chickens and in 1929 bought 120 Youngberry plants from us. From this little patch of Youngberries, only one-eighth of an acre, he sold \$245.00 in 1930.

By the season of 1931 he had increased his patch considerably and his returns were so good that he has now sold most of his chickens and has leased some land nearby and has gone into berries and Cherry rhubarb as a full time business. Mr. Moore says that he has found the rhubarb nearly as profitable as the berries and that it occupies his time and brings in an income in the winter when he has little to do in the berries.

These Growers Make Money Let us do the Same for You



GEO. NISHI PLACE—GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.

Four Acres Klondyke Strawberries—Yield \$7,000.00, Season 1931

This four acres of very sandy land was planted to eastern grown Klondyke Strawberry plants in February, 1930. Rows were spaced three feet apart and the plants set four feet apart in the rows. In June large furrows were run between the rows thus forming the ridges and the runners were rooted along the edges of these ridges. In December one ton of fish meal was used to the acre. In February, 1931, Mr. Nishi started picking berries and he finished in July. The yield for the four acres was 73,000 baskets which sold for \$7,000.00.

While this is much better than average returns for this district, we could cite a number of other careful growers who did just as well.